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**Illinois
Office of
Voluntary Citizen
Participation**

James R. Thompson, Governor

ANNUAL REPORT

1982

The Volunteer Community

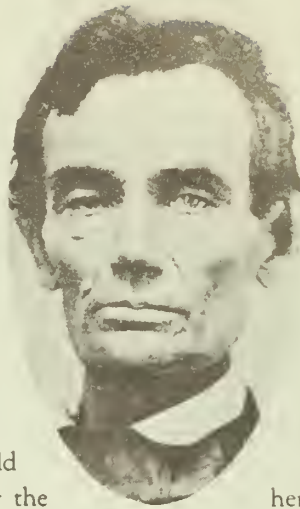
Within State Government



About the cover....

Pictured on the cover of this year's Annual Report is the Old State Capitol in Springfield, Illinois, one of only a handful of nationally significant historic sites. When Springfield attorney Henry Converse called the Old Capitol "the most historic building west of the Alleghenies," he was not understating the matter. What Faneuil Hall in Boston and Independence Hall in Philadelphia were to the American Revolution, Springfield's Old State Capitol was to the Civil War: a meeting place for many of the men who would become leaders of the Union cause.

Well over 2,437,560 visitors have walked through the Old Capitol since its doors reopened in 1969, and here—as in so many other aspects of a state government—volunteers are assisting the Old State Capitol staff in reanimating our history for the



Photos courtesy of the Illinois State Historical Society

many tourists who visit this and other restored sites throughout Illinois.

Forty-nine part-time volunteers supplement the work of eleven full-time employee guides, working cooperatively in an atmosphere that recreates the era of Abraham Lincoln. In addition, nine other volunteers have provided foreign language translations of Old State Capitol Interpretation. Thanks to their efforts, foreign visitors can now understand more completely this dramatic phase of Illinois history.

Marianne J. Munyer, Historic Sites Curator at the Old Capitol, welcomes additional volunteer involvement. If you are interested in volunteering as a guide or interpreter, please contact her in Springfield at 217-782-4836. □

FROM THE DIRECTOR....

With this 1982 Report on Volunteers in State Government, the Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation inaugurates what will become an annual survey and report on the extensive and invaluable contributions that Illinois citizens are making to our state through their voluntary contributions of time, talent, and energy within state government programs.

The purpose of the Report is to highlight and publicize these contributions and to recognize and honor the over 30,000 Illinois volunteers who, in 1982, participated in an on-going partnership between citizens and state government and by so doing helped to meet many of the pressing needs of their communities.

The 1982 survey disclosed such a wide range of volunteer activities and programs that we soon realized that not all could be included for extensive description. In this year's report, we have highlighted volunteer activities in the areas of conservation, aging, mental health, environmental protection and emergency services. In subsequent years, we will focus on others—with the intention of eventually spanning the enormous range of services that are contributed by volunteers.

The 1982 Report on Volunteers in State Government could not have been completed without the enthusiastic support of the Directors and staff of the Illinois state agencies, and we want to express our appreciation to them for their many contributions.

This Annual Report is published by the Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, 160 North LaSalle, Room 2000, Chicago, Illinois 60601. The publication of this report is made possible by a grant from ACTION, the federal volunteer agency.

Kathleen C. Knox

Kathleen Knox

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Springfield



MENTAL HEALTH VOLUNTEERS: A BREED APART

by Joan Meisner

Discussing volunteers who work with the mentally ill and developmentally disabled is difficult; discussing them dispassionately is very nearly impossible. How does one describe the total dedication, the commitment, the energy and ingenuity of these volunteers? Clearly they're a breed apart. And the variables are mind-boggling.

Volunteer programs in the 25 facilities across our State which the Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) operates are similar yet disparate. But the goal is the same: to help recipients realize their potential, be able to return to community and lead a productive life.

Facility settings range from Chicago's busy inner city to the tranquil prairie where the nearest neighbor is a cornfield. In between these two poles; there are facilities in small and middling towns as well as suburbia.

Some Centers (ALL facilities, regardless of size or programs, are Mental Health Centers or Developmental Centers) are less than 15 years old; others are over the century mark. Sizes begin with 100 beds and go up to 800.

It follows that volunteer job descriptions are as varied as the size and location of the Centers. Both volunteers and volunteer programs are VERY flexible. They have to be, because the department they serve is constantly changing in its efforts to provide better treatment for those in its care.



Shrine Clowns John

"John Boy" Showers

and Peter "Gramps"

*Damby entertain a fan
at the annual Singerfest.*

Photo by Gail Tennant



Friend and Volunteer Charles Bolen takes some participants at the Singer MHC "Corn Boil" for a ride around the facility in his hand made wagon. Photo by Gail Tennant

This department concluded long ago that the best care and finest care-givers alone could not accomplish its healing mission. Outside contacts were a necessity if recipients were to return to community and maintain stability. So began the process of integrating trained volunteers with the treatment teams. Has it made a difference? You bet! There are countless numbers of former 'patients' happily living in community, working and paying taxes who would NOT have made the transition successfully without the volunteer program. The volunteer is proof positive that someone besides staff and family really cares what happens to the recipient. No matter how disturbed or retarded, the recipient instinctively knows the volunteer is not paid to visit but comes because he/she wants to...an undeniable link to community acceptance!

And these indefatigable folks (individuals and groups) who supplement staff yearly contribute an astounding five to six million hours in direct contact with DMHDD recipients...an estimated 36 million dollars' worth of time and talent. Amazing? Not to the department's volunteer coordinators who have assembled this wealth of talent.

Volunteers serve in professional, para-professional, lay and support service categories. In each instance, the volunteer supplements, but never supplants, staff. In addition to direct service, hundreds of volunteers serve on facility committees (i.e. human rights, volunteer advisory, etc.) and speakers bureaus, helping to interpret facility and department to community. A former recipient on welfare, now a volunteer, recently spoke to a civic group which included a State senator, county board member, Fullbright scholar, assorted Ph.D's and agency directors. Matter-of-factly the recipient/volunteer discussed life before and after treatment, return to community, and how it felt to be on welfare when you didn't want to be.

Volunteer advisory councils composed of volunteers or volunteers and staff, flourish throughout the State. One such group has moved from advice to action by becoming a communication springboard between facility and State and local officials.

Just as volunteer roles have changed over the years, so have the volunteers themselves. One volunteer coordinator claims only one unemployed woman in the current volunteer cadre.

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH & DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

REGIONAL MAP

REGION 1A

H. Douglas Singer Mental Health Center, Rockford
Dixon Developmental Center

REGION 1B

George A. Zeller Mental Health Center, Peoria
Galesburg Mental Health Center

REGION 2

John J. Madden Mental Health Center
Chicago Read Mental Health Center
Elgin Mental Health Center
Elisabeth Ludeman Developmental Center
Shapiro Developmental Center
Manteno Mental Health Center
Waukegan Developmental Center
Tinley Park Mental Health Center
William A. Howe Developmental Center
Illinois Mental Health Institutes
Illinois State Psychiatric Institute
Institute for Juvenile Research
Illinois Institute for Developmental Disabilities

REGION 3B

Adolf Meyer Mental Health Center (Adult's Unit), Decatur
Wm. W. Fox Developmental Center, Dwight

REGION 3A

Andrew McFarland Mental Health Center, Springfield
Jacksonville Mental Health & Developmental Center
Lincoln Developmental Center

REGION 4

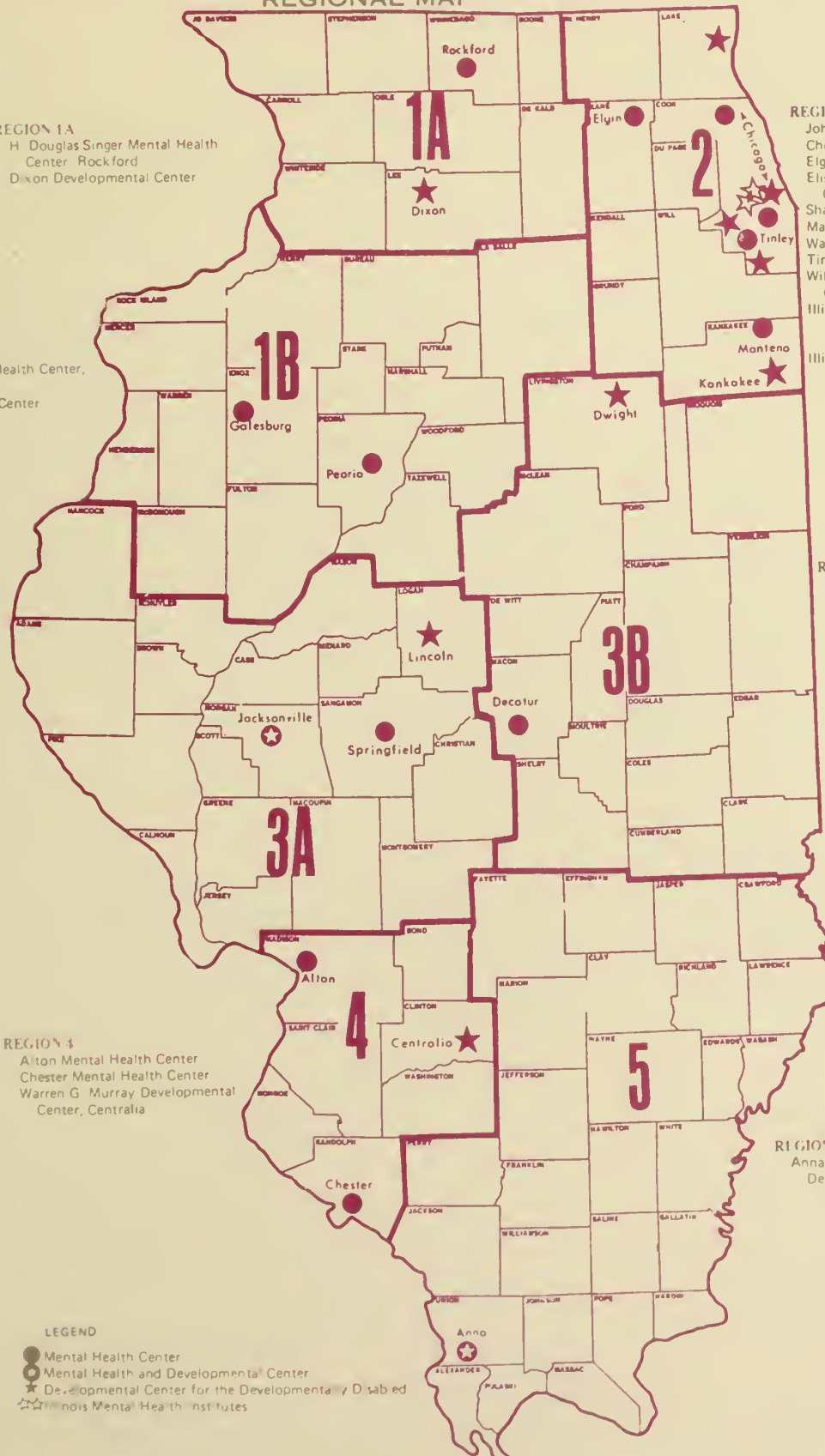
Alton Mental Health Center
Chester Mental Health Center
Warren G. Murray Developmental Center, Centralia

REGION 5

Anna Mental Health & Developmental Center

LEGEND

- Mental Health Center
- Mental Health and Developmental Center
- ★ Developmental Center for the Developmentally Disabled
- ☆☆ Illinois Mental Health Institutes



Most of the others are men, primarily professionals, and **all** have special abilities. Volunteer groups have expanded to include symphony orchestras. Approximately 600 DD recipients regularly serve as 'rehearsal audience' for a group of well-known musicians...a very special mutual admiration society. Generally speaking, there are more men—more civic clubs and organizations—and more students in the volunteer ranks now. Veterans' organizations these days usually serve the **entire** facility instead of limiting their activities to veterans only. Of course there are fewer veterans in our facilities now. But the need is still there. At one facility, several veterans groups joined forces to convert an unused infirmary into an All Faiths Chapel. Smaller areas became a Catholic Chapel, a Synagogue, and a Christian Science meeting room. And they added a carillon, and at another facility, installed a chair lift to the second floor auditorium, and...the list is long. It also includes merchants who contribute everything from shoes to fresh flowers; churches and clubs who send fresh fruit, lap robes, and homemade fudge.

The only thing volunteers do NOT do is nothing! What they do do is involve and entertain, functioning as:

musicians (symphonic, rock, bluegrass)

tutors and classroom assistants

lifeguards and swimming instructors

dancers (ballet, disco, square)

artists and decorators

special olympics coaches

escorts (to commissary, chapel, PT, off-grounds)

letter writers and pen pals

interpreters (name the language dialect and we'll find someone to speak it)

signers and braille teachers

consultants to habilitation teams and administrators

knitters and seamstresses

foster grandparents and friendly visitors

shoppers and discussion leaders

ceramics and pottery experts

actors and poetry readers

cooks, ballplayers, gymnasts

and all of them listeners!

Nor do volunteers function solely in facility settings. Seeing the need to assure community acceptance following discharge, an energetic group of volunteers set up an after-care program in a church 15 years ago. Other communities expressed an interest so now there are five such programs—and one in a neighboring State. The volunteer "leader" of this group has totaled up an impressive 10,600 hours of service. Impressive to us. For the volunteer it represents a job that needed doing.

Church groups (men's and women's) travel 30 to 75 miles (one way!) each month in all kinds of weather to play bingo and other table games—chat—share cookies and coffee—or just listen. Many of the individual volunteers who come once a week are classified as 'friendly visitors'. It's a traditional role on the surface, and a difficult one because it entails a one-to-one relationship. There are never enough 'friendly visitors'. Some who come, literally carve out their own niche. Consider the insurance man who came to push wheelchair recipients to the chapel, then set about recruiting other church congregations to do the same. Working with chaplain and volunteer coordinator, this volunteer orients newcomers and keeps tab on the entire project. And do house-

wives still volunteer? Yes indeed. And if they join the work-force, they usually make time to volunteer week ends and evenings.

In the past, student volunteer meant nursing students or those in an "allied field" such as psychology. Today "allied field" has stretched to include engineering and English majors! True, many who come are considering careers and want some practical experience. More often than not, they linger to learn more because they really care. Fifty members from a collegiate chapter of a national sorority "adopted" a group of geriatric ladies, visiting weekly with a different project each week, designed to keep the recipients actively involved. Only a few of the fifty fall into the "allied field" category. They say they're **all** in the "people field".

What lies ahead for this special "people field"? It's inconceivable that the philosophy of the DMHDD volunteer program will change, but its focus may. Prevention and community programs—the before and after of facility care—must grow and be strengthened. The obvious liaison is the volunteer who IS the community connection. One facility volunteer coordinator works very closely with the community mental health association, providing training and practical guidance. And the facility-trained volunteers will be ready and able to go between facility and community. Challenge won't deter them nor will their patience run out. For once committed to the cause of mental health help, they cannot remain impervious to another's anguish. In truth they can never be the same. Nor can we who witness their accomplishments. □



VOLUNTEERS MONITOR ILLINOIS LAKES

by Julia Schopick

When we think of "volunteering," we usually think of people helping people, not people helping their environment. Yet, without the over 200 volunteers, working in conjunction with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) in Springfield, we would not have valuable information on over 160 lakes in Illinois. This Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program—now in its second year—was initiated in order to encourage all citizens to view their lakes as resources which must be nurtured in order to survive.

The over 200 volunteers are lake residents, lake owners/managers, sportsmen, members of environmental groups, public water supply operators, Department of Conservation park managers, and interested citizens. Each person has a special interest in the lake he or she monitors.

The volunteers are taught by EPA personnel to monitor their lakes by measuring the transparency of the water. They take transparency readings twice each month from May 1 through October 31—once between the first and fifteenth

of each month, and again between the sixteenth and the thirty-first—at three sites around each lake to show any differences of water quality that might exist between one arm of a lake and another.

The sampling instrument used in the program is called a Secchi disc. It is eight inches in diameter and has alternate black and white quadrants which look like black and white bow ties painted on the face of the disc. A reading is taken by lowering the disc through the water until the white "bow tie" is no longer visible. The depth where the disc disappears is read off the rope attached to the disc, which is marked at intervals to give an indication of how clear the water is in the lake.

The volunteers record their transparency readings along with field observations of water color, materials in the water, weather conditions, and lake management on special IEPA data forms, and send the completed forms back to the Agency. There the data is checked and the information is summarized and computerized by professionals from the

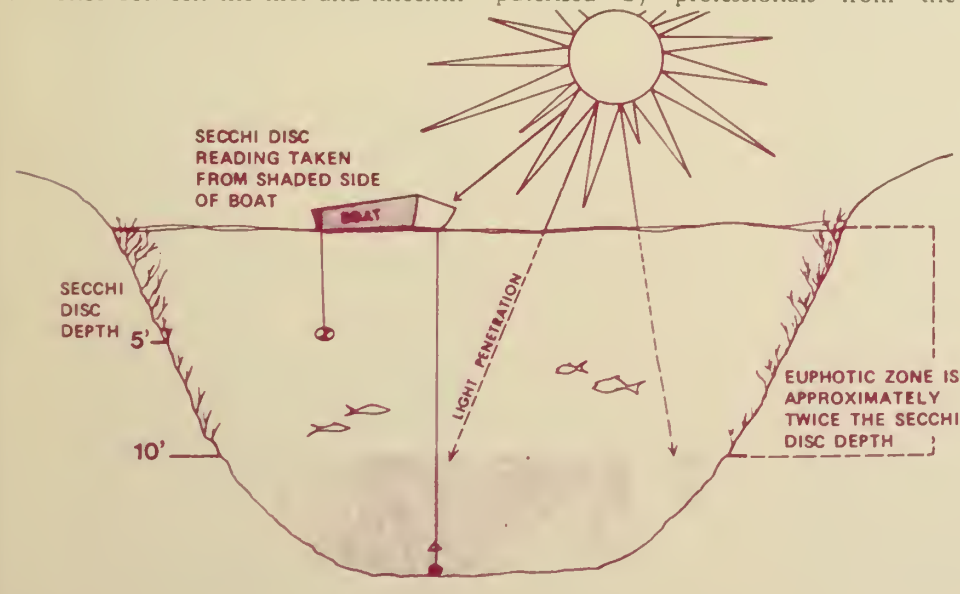
Ambient Monitoring Unit of the Division of Water Pollution Control. Tables and graphs are then prepared, as well as reports summarizing and analyzing the data for each lake. The reports are distributed after the first of the following year to the volunteers and other interested parties.

Training in taking the Secchi disc readings and recording the results, is provided for the citizen volunteers by the IEPA Regional Public Participation Coordinators. These trainings which take place in April and May, are at the volunteers' lakes, although some group trainings are scheduled in the Chicago area.

The volunteer is provided with the Secchi disc, enough calibrated rope to reach the deepest point in his or her lake, data forms on which to record information, and postage paid envelopes for mailing the data forms back to the Agency. The only things the volunteer must provide are a boat with an anchor, the safety equipment specified by the Illinois Department of Conservation boating regulations, and a willingness to learn about his or her lake and help the IEPA get a better picture of just how clean the lakes are across the State.

This program provides us with an example of how citizens can work effectively with a State Agency as part of an overall environmental service program. Thanks to these citizens, a great deal is being learned about our environment and how to save it.

If you would like to participate in the 1983 Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, please contact Donna Seftan, Lake Monitoring Program Coordinator at Illinois EPA, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, Illinois 62706. □



Illinois* State Bureaus and Agencies	Volunteer Programs in Operation
Administrative Services	Various committees and charitable programs
Aging	Nutrition Volunteers Senior Centers Advocacy Support Service Transportation Outreach Nursing Homes Entertainment R.S.V.P. Support
Arts Council	Governing and Advisory Boards
Capital Development Board	Advisory Committees
Children and Family Services	Tutoring Transportation Case Aides Occupational Recreational
Civil Service Commission	Hearing Officer
Commissioner of Banks and Trust Companies	Statutory Board
Conservation	Historical Research Boating Safety Hunting Safety Volunteer Fire Departments Bird Count Tree Planting Prairie Restoration
Corrections	A. A. Instructors Case Aides Entertainers Tutoring Religious Counseling
Emergency Services and Disaster Agency	Evacuation Debris Clearance Mobilization Designees Civil Air Patrol Amateur Radio Operators
Bureau of Employment Security	Task Force Advisory Committees Clerical Support

Number of Volunteers	Hours Donated	Estimated** \$ Value of Volunteer Hours	Average # of Hours Per Volunteer
10	399	2,594	40
2,063	1,524,129	9,906,838	739
151	8,276	53,794	55
24	864 +	5,616	36
1,700	56,000	364,000	33
1	80	520	80
10	360	2,340	36
9,522	132,526	861,419	14
4,899	161,700	1,051,050	33
5,765	556,920	3,619,980	97
361	28,640	186,160	7

Illinois* State Bureaus and Agencies

Volunteer Programs in Operation

Energy and Natural
Resources

Advisory Councils
and committee

Fire Marshal

Advisory Commission
Boiler and Pressure Vessel
Safety Board
Ad Hoc Commission
Personnel Standards
and Education

Guardianship and
Advocacy Commission

Human Rights Authority

Law Enforcement
Commission

Advisory Council

Mental Health and
Developmental Dis-
abilities

Vocational Orientation
Friendly Visits
Tutors
Escorts

Personnel

Advisory Board

Public Aid

Transportation
Clerical Support

Public Health

Advisory Committees

Registration and
Education

Advisory Councils
and Committees

Rehabilitation Services

Occupational Therapy
Field Trips
Recreation

State Scholarship
Commission

Advisory Committees

Veterans Home

Entertainment Activities

TOTALS

* Reporting Agencies

** A dollar value of \$6.50 was used as an average hourly wage. This figure was provided by Volunteer: The National Center for Citizen Involvement and is used to measure the monetary value of volunteer contributions.

† Estimated hours

Number of Volunteers	Hours Donated	Estimated** \$ Value of Volunteer Hours	Average # of Hours Per Volunteer
55	1,980+	12,870	36
240	917	5,961	4
57	893	5,805	174
25	760	4,940	30
6,000	732,000+	4,758,000	122
11	400	2,600	36
75	11,700	76,050	156
375	12,000	78,000	32
30	4,197	27,280	140
300	20,416	132,704	68
15	437	2,840	29
200	7,191	46,742	35
31,889	3,262,785	21,208,103	102



ILLINOIS STATE HEALTH FAIR PROJECT

More than sixty-five Illinois communities participated this year in the first annual Illinois Health Fair Project—a statewide program of a community-based health screening tests and health education—which served approximately 15,000 people.

- Each community Health Fair provided free screening for height and weight, blood pressure, anemia, and vision acuity.
- Counselling and referral to local sources of care and information.
- Health education activities, including stress workshops, CPR demonstrations, nutrition quizzes...
- Optional screening for such diseases as glaucoma, diabetes, and scoliosis (at selected sites).

These services were provided to all members of the public through the generous contributions of individual members of local civic and professional groups who volunteered their time and expertise to help people stay healthy.

Illinois Health Fair '82 was coordinated by The National Health Screening Council for Volunteer Organizations in conjunction with the Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, and received generous assistance from many State agencies, including the Illinois Council on Nutrition, The Illinois Department on Aging and the Illinois National Guard.

COORDINATION OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT FOR THE STATE FAIR SENIOR CENTER

In 1982 Governor Thompson designated the Emerson Building a senior center, "where older people attending the Fair can come to rest, meet their friends and enjoy entertainment". As in previous years, I/OVCP was asked to help, and this year we were responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Area Agencies on Aging which provided volunteers to staff the Center for each day of the Fair.



GOVERNOR'S HOME TOWN AWARDS AND CONFERENCE

I/OVCP cooperated with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs in the promotion and implementation of this newly created program to honor outstanding community initiatives that contribute to economic development and quality of life. The Home Town Awards Program is an important part of Illinois, Inc., the state's effort to promote itself as a great place to live, work and visit.

In the initial year of the program, over eighty Illinois communities submitted a wide variety of community betterment projects in such areas as: downtown development; local industrial marketing; energy conservation; volunteer ambulance services; and a variety of projects serving youth and the elderly.

The culmination of The 1982 Home Town Awards Program was the Governor's presentation of awards to the winning communities at The Home Town Awards Community Betterment Conference held May 24, 1982 in Springfield. The conference, jointly sponsored by DCCA and the Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation, also featured valuable workshops on economic development and community involvement issues.

BLOCK GRANT FACT BOOK AND EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOPS

I/OVCP, in cooperation with The Governor's Block Grant Task Force, published a brief, thirteen page summary of the nine new block grants enacted by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981. This informative booklet was made available to voluntary agencies throughout the state. In addition, I/OVCP organized four workshops on the Implications of Block Grants for Voluntary Agencies in cooperation with local Voluntary Action Centers. Workshops were scheduled for Chicago, Decatur, Moline, and Quincy; Block Grant Task Force members and staff have made themselves available to make presentations at each workshop. □



Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

VOLUNTEERS—AN INTEGRAL PART OF ESDA'S PROGRAM

by Jan Horton

The strength of the Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (ESDA) lies in the hard work and dedication of the volunteers who make up the local ESDA organizations and the private service groups. The primary mission of ESDA is to safeguard the people and property of Illinois through emergency preparedness and effective response. In order to fulfill this assignment and implement meaningful programs, the back-up and assistance of thousands of unpaid individuals are necessary.

ESDA coordinates the planning, organization and resources of local, state and federal governments with a Springfield staff of thirty-six, plus a field service staff of sixteen operating from eight regional offices around the State. The regional offices provide the communications link between the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Springfield and local government officials who are generally the "first responders" at the scene of an incident.

Across the State of Illinois, volunteers participate in their local county or municipal ESDA unit. In this way, their ongoing efforts directly benefit their families, neighbors and friends. Their time and talents are utilized locally in numerous ways such as preparing the response and recovery strategy for a potential natural disaster or actually participating in a disaster scenario when the local community plan is exercised. The volunteers also conduct communication drills and maintain disaster response equipment so it is ready and available at all times. Regardless of the locale, all aspects of emergency preparedness are stressed by the State ESDA. Should an emergency arise, volunteers organized in local, county or municipal units set aside geographical boundaries and rally to help one another.

As a part of its state-wide training and education program, ESDA conducts numerous seminars throughout the year for local volunteers involved in the operations of county and municipal ESDA's. Sixty-five percent of the participants who attend these weekend sessions are volunteers who come to learn the most current methods in emergency preparedness and to share and discuss their experience.

The ESDA motto, "One call does it all," assures the citizens of Illinois that with just one phone call to ESDA's 24-hour communications center, all appropriate agencies and organizations will be advised and activated to the degree necessary to protect the people from all risks. These risks include natural disasters such as tornadoes, blizzards, floods, droughts; manmade disasters such as hazardous materials, subsidence, pipeline incidents, major fires; and radiological accidents such as those associated with fixed nuclear power plants, storing or transporting radiological material, and nuclear arms disasters.

When disaster strikes ESDA and its volunteer groups go into action as they did last spring in Southern Illinois. On

May 29, 1982, Marion, Illinois was struck by a devastating tornado which had destroyed Conant and ripped through Carterville and Crainville, before it struck its final blow in Marion, cutting a fifteen-mile path of destruction through the town before disappearing skyward.

At 3:16 p.m., the lights went out! This moment will be etched in the memories of the 14,000 residents of Marion, each of whom have a story to tell. Many people saw the characteristic funnel-shaped cloud as it approached the city from the northwest. The tornado was white at first; however, as more and more property was displaced by the violent wind and sucked into the tail of the cloud, it turned black. It did not pop up and down or vacillate in either direction, but stayed close to the ground, slowly churning a path of destruction through businesses, homes, schools and parking lots. Ten people lost their lives; 138 people were injured.

In the aftermath of a natural disaster, there is an immediate need for both manpower and equipment. Rescue operations began immediately. Trained volunteers representing 25 local government ESDA units arrived on the scene to hunt for victims, move rubble and secure hazardous areas. With mobile communication units and power generators, the volunteers worked through the night and into the next day. This was only the beginning of the long and arduous task of cleaning up. The outpouring of volunteer assistance was not confined to Illinois. Seven ESDA units arrived from Kentucky to supply additional manpower, lighting equipment and rescue vehicles.

The Mennonite Disaster Service, which has a distinguished record in such situations, arrived from the Arthur, Illinois area with chain saws, axes, wheel-barrows and extensive previous experience. Similar expertise in disaster aftermath activities is shared by the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the Seventh Day Adventists. Within a few hours, representatives from these volunteer groups had converged at the scene and began arranging for their full-scale operations. At the peak of the volunteer effort, an estimated 500 to 600 individuals were actively contributing their time and energy.

ESDA depends heavily on volunteer assistance during times of disaster, and there is a need for coordination that is capably met by the American Red Cross, which is Congressionally mandated to provide disaster assistance. Therefore many of the volunteer organizations look to the ARC for guidance. This prevents duplicated efforts from groups which share similar responsibilities and resources.

To fill the immediate need to feed the tornado victims, The Southern Baptist Convention, at the request of the ARC, dispatched their short-term mobile food units from Knoxville,

REGIONAL MAP

REGION TWO

421 W. First St.
Dixon, 61021

815/288-1455

REGION SIX

200 West Douglas
Jacksonville, 62650

217/243-9554

REGION EIGHT

1505 Caseyville Ave.
Belleville, 62221

618/235-0055

REGION THREE

4357 Wolf Rd.
Village Hall
Western Springs, 60558
312/246-4610

REGION FIVE

136 N. County Farm Rd.
Wheaton, 60187
312/653-4929

REGION SEVEN

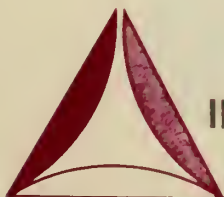
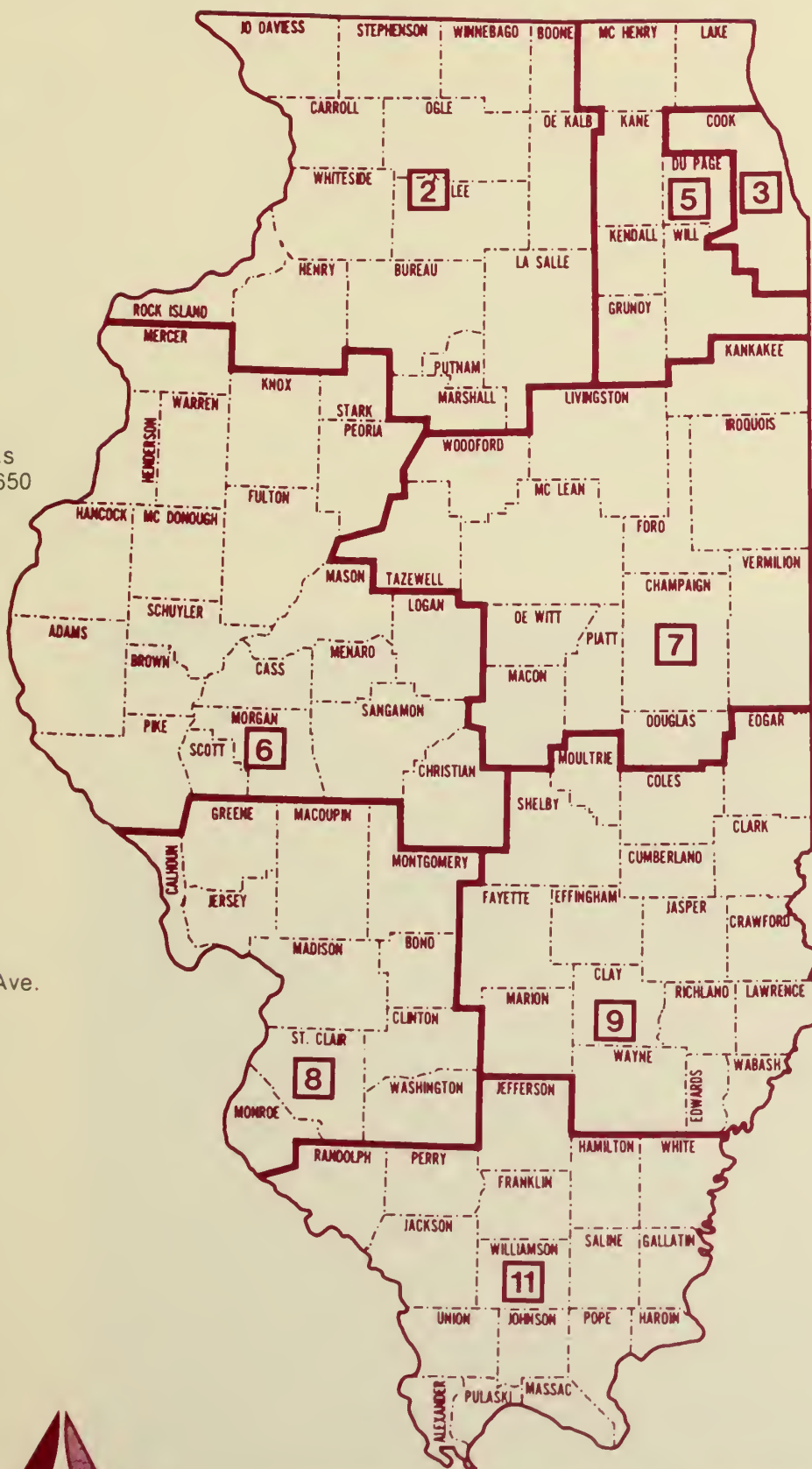
1905 E. Main St.
Urbana, 61801
217/333-5799

REGION NINE

P.O. Box 680
Flora, 62839
618/662-4474

REGION ELEVEN

2209 W. Main St.
Marion, 62959
618/997-5847



Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency

Tennessee. Within a few days, ARC along with the Salvation Army arrived with their mobile canteens and mass-feeding capabilities and assumed the long-term meal-serving responsibility.

The Seventh Day Adventists then joined the above groups, and together they established numerous clothing centers in Marion. In addition to food, clothing and shelter, these organizations also provided the tornado victims with medical assistance, crisis counseling, transportation or solutions to other unmet needs.

Many of these needs are identified when victims visit the Disaster Assistance Center (DAC). Following a Presidential Declaration, a DAC is set up and cooperatively managed by State and Federal Government agencies who offer various types of assistance and aid to individuals suffering losses, both major and minor. The DAC in Marion was set up in a local school gymnasium and was opened and staffed three hours after the Presidential Declaration was received on June 5, 1982.

Arriving at the DAC, one quickly realized that this was no ordinary gymnasium function. The parking lot was filled with damaged cars. Inside the gym, applicants, some with bandages and other visible signs of recent injuries, moved patiently from table to table to receive help. The sight of a local resident, a neighbor or a friend who had volunteered to work along side a government representative was a welcome relief to a victim who had suffered the trauma of a major disaster.

The DAC gave the tornado victims an opportunity to discuss their losses and needs, ask questions, apply for disaster

assistance programs and receive help with the paperwork—all at one location. A few of the programs represented included temporary housing, income tax assistance, home and business loans, veterans assistance, Social Security, unemployment, insurance, food stamps, and Individual and Family Grants. Most of the local volunteer organizations were also present to assist victims with their personal needs or to provide other means of support—a hand for steadying, an ear for listening, or a person to care for the children.

Special attention was given to children who accompanied their parents to the DAC. Until three years ago, most programs were focused on helping adults cope with disaster; however, in 1979, a group of professionally trained volunteers from the Church of the Brethren introduced another facet to disaster care and recovery. Their service specifically meets the needs of children whose family routines have been disrupted; play therapy forms the basis of this program which deals with the child's reaction to disaster.

Observing the volunteer effort in Marion was indeed a heartwarming experience. In the tornado's aftermath, human suffering was minimized by the caring and sharing of countless volunteers and their combined contributions of time, resources and expertise.

The volunteers who support ESDA perform many services, not only in time of crisis, but throughout the year. ESDA and the State of Illinois are proud of the cooperative spirit which prevails among their distinguished group of volunteers—may their commitment to helping others continue to flourish. □



Disaster Assistance Center,

Marion, Illinois.

Photo by James L. Ensign



LIFE AND LAND TOGETHER

The preservation, conservation and enhancement of Illinois' natural and cultural resources are the responsibility of the Department of Conservation. The Department provides many of the State's outdoor recreation opportunities and informs the public of the recreational facilities available. Major goals of the Department include: acquire, develop and manage land and water areas for conservation and for public outdoor recreation; ensure that desirable fish and wildlife species are available in sufficient numbers to permit public fishing and hunting; serve as a prime source of public information for the proper conservation and management of all water and lands (including forestry and wildlife habitat) in Illinois, both public and private; acquire and preserve areas having unique natural or cultural features; and assist local governments in meeting their conservation and outdoor recreation needs.

The Department's internal structure consists of the Executive Office, the Bureau of Program Services, the Bureau of Land and Historic Sites and the Bureau of Natural Resources. Many of the services/programs provided by the three Bureaus could not be accomplished without the help of volunteers.

THE BUREAU OF PROGRAM SERVICES utilizes citizen volunteers to assist with many of its planning policy programs. One of the key policy programs involving the expertise and advice of citizens is the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Panel of Advisors. 170 volunteer representatives of State, Federal, regional and local government agencies; recreational and environmental interest groups; civic organizations; business, agricultural and industrial interests; recreation and park professionals; and members of the academic community spend one to two working days per year identifying issues, reviewing plans and supplying information for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Other volunteer programs in the Bureau include: the development of a revegetation policy and procedures for use on State properties, management of railroad rights-of-way and prairie restoration, Horseshoe Lake-Madison County Interagency Task Force, and the Frank Holten State Park Citizen Advisory Group. These various programs depend on and make use of volunteers' time and input in their development and implementation.

THE BUREAU OF LAND AND HISTORIC SITES', "Volunteers in Parks" program encompasses a variety of activities at facilities throughout the State. Last year, 7,428 individuals volunteered 86,685.5 hours of service to the Bureau.

Activities/tasks performed by volunteers include everything from craft demonstrations and interpretation at the Bureau's eight "Heritage Days" special events, to installation of bluebird houses. A great deal of volunteer work centers on interpretation of historic structures and life-styles. Lincoln's New Salem State Park, Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site and the Dana-Thomas House State Historic Site were all the scene of volunteer interpretation efforts.

Another particularly notable area of volunteer participation was the Campground Host Program which placed volunteers in 31 State park campgrounds throughout the State.

Volunteers are recruited at all of the 110 facilities operated by the Bureau. However, for "clearinghouse" information on all of the various programs at all of the sites around the State, interested individuals should contact Phyllis Eubanks, Volunteer Coordinator, Bureau of Land and Historic Sites, 405 East Washington Street, Springfield, Illinois 62706 (217-782-1409).



Photo courtesy of Department of Conservation

Conservation Offices

The Illinois Department of Conservation has five regional offices throughout the state, in addition to its central Springfield offices and one branch office in downtown Chicago. At each regional office and in Springfield, there are wildlife and fisheries biologists,

foresters, land managers, law enforcement officers and others who can assist the public with any specific conservation-related problem. In addition these offices, plus the Chicago office, have hunting and fishing licenses, permit applications and literature available.

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION I
2612 Locust Street
Sterling, IL 61081
Phone: 815/625-2968

REGION II
110 James Road
Spring Grove, IL 60081
Phone: 815/675-2385

CHICAGO OFFICE
Illinois Adventure Center
State of Illinois Building
160 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312/793-2071

REGION III
8 Henson Place
Champaign, IL 61820
Phone: 217/333-5773

REGION IV
34 W. Broadway
Alton, IL 62002
Phone: 618/462-1181

REGION V
P.O. Box D
Benton, IL 62812
Phone: 618/435-8138



**Illinois
Department of
Conservation**
life and land together

BUREAU VOLUNTEER COORDINATORS:

Bureau of Program Services
Bureau of Land & Historic Sites
Bureau of Natural Resources

Jim Hoffman
Phyllis Eubanks
Dan Troemper

(217) 782-1807
(217) 782-1409
(217) 785-8285

THE BUREAU OF NATURAL RESOURCES: DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT uses volunteers extensively in its Safety Education Program. The key to the success of the Illinois Mandatory Safety Education Program is the Volunteer Instructors who participate in the boating, hunting, and snowmobile education programs mandated by law.

The program currently has a Statewide volunteer staff of approximately 3,000 dedicated Volunteer Instructors. These volunteers are recruited through conservation organizations and snowmobile clubs. However, many of the volunteers are individual citizens who care about the safety of Illinois youth. These groups and individuals want to assist in protecting the future of Illinois' natural resources and reducing the number of accidents involved in boating, hunting, and snowmobiling. Volunteer Instructors donate time and expertise to train over 25,000 students each year.

Volunteer Instructors must go through an 8-hour student course and then take a minimum 2 hours instructor course in their area of interest before they can be certified as Illinois Volunteer Safety Education Instructors.

Since the Safety Education Program began, the Department has trained 20,394 students in boating safety; 86,388 in hunter safety; and 10,768 students in snowmobile safety.

Through active participation with the municipalities and rural communities in Illinois, the Volunteer Instructors and the Department of Conservation will continue to reach more citizens and reduce the rate of recreational related accidents.

THE DIVISION OF FOREST RESOURCES & NATURAL HERITAGE utilizes two main types of volunteers; Firefighters (primarily from 332 volunteer fire departments who spent about 23,000 hours fighting brush and forest fires) and amateur ornithologists (primarily associated with various environmental or Audubon organizations who assist with at least five Department-sponsored data-collecting projects that are necessary to conserve our native wildlife populations; these volunteers expend more than 10,000 hours annually).

The Volunteer Firefighting units have been recruited by Division personnel to assist in the protection of forestland and related resources in areas that we (the Department) cannot adequately protect from wildfires, or, in areas where the incidence of wildfire is high and additional assistance is needed.

The Memorandum of Understanding, signed by both the Department and the Rural Volunteer Firefighting Units, states that the Department will provide training in wildfire prevention and suppression upon request by the cooperating rural fire departments. This project has been in existence for more than twenty years and certain volunteer units have been presented with Smokey Bear awards for excellent performances.

The amateur ornithologists are primarily self-trained individuals who have volunteered their time and expertise to assist with various avian data-collection projects designed and coordinated by the Avian Program. A few highly skilled persons, by special request, have agreed to voluntarily assist as compilers of data for certain portions of the State before it is forwarded to the Department. All training is completed by instructional material mailed to the volunteering participants. Although the various projects originated at different times, all have been in existence at least five years. The individual cooperators are fully credited for their work and are formally acknowledged in National, State and Departmental publications; some of the most outstanding volunteers have received the Department's Conservation Merit Award.

THE DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES has received volunteer help from special interest groups such as fishing clubs, ecology groups, etc. Volunteers help with installing fish congregators in our State's reservoirs, fish rehabilitation projects, and stream cleanup projects in conjunction with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Some unique help has been received from special interest fishing groups which have bought fingerling fish for stocking particular species of fish in approved Illinois waters.



Photo courtesy of Department of Conservation

Approximately 200 volunteers have provided direct labor help and have contributed 1,600 hours to these programs.

In addition to the above, there are volunteer commissions and boards that are appointed to assist the Bureau of Natural Resources: a 9-member Nature Preserves Commission; 5-member Conservation Merit Advisory Council; 15-member Water Safety Committee; 8-member Endangered Species Board; 20-member Fish and Wildlife Advisory Council. These men and women donate countless hours to provide the Department with suggestions to improve the State of Illinois' natural resources.

The Bureau of Natural Resources is constantly seeking more volunteers and programs to help meet the demands of Illinois citizens. One new program just starting is the Trapper Education Program which will be operated by an eventual volunteer force of 200 trappers.

Without the dedication of volunteers, many of these programs and projects could not be accomplished. The Department of Conservation salutes all of its volunteers for their contribution to the Agency.



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT ON AGING

THE AGING NETWORK

by Lee Heffner

The Illinois Department on Aging's purpose is to develop a comprehensive and coordinated system for the state's older population which gives high priority to:

- a. Those individuals in greatest need.
- b. The needs and problems of the aging.
- c. The participation by the elderly in the planning and operation of all phases of the service system.

The Department offers a continuum of care with a wide range of services ranging from community services for the well elderly to institutional care for the severely infirm older population.

To carry out a program of coordinated and comprehensive services for older persons at the area and community level, The Department on Aging has designated thirteen Area Agencies on Aging through which thousands of volunteers are involved in providing such services to the elderly as transportation for shopping and medical appointments; home delivered meals; blood pressure screening; entertainment; friendly visiting and education. These volunteers—and particularly the elderly people themselves as Retired Senior Volunteers—are a key component in the service delivery of the Illinois Aging Network.

Moreover, even young children are involved in volunteering to cheer the lives of elderly people confined in nursing homes. An excellent example of a young volunteers program is in Gibson City, Illinois where three and four year olds are friendly visitors.

This program began, quite by accident, as an outgrowth of Aneita Lahr's frequent bike rides with her young son. During these afternoon rides, they would occasionally stop at the Gibson Manor Nursing Home for a chat with residents sitting on the veranda and to pet the residents' mascot, a goat, penned on the grounds.

When Aneita learned that the residents had lost their mascot/pet, she wanted to help them overcome the loss of the animal they had come to love.

Aneita, a teacher, asked her three and four year old students at the Busy Hands Nursery School if they would like to visit a home where "great Grandmas and Grandpas" lived. She explained the loss of the pet and told the children how much the residents would be cheered by their visit.

Arrangements were made with Jean Ping, Activities Director at Gibson Manor, for—what was intended to be—a one time visit.

Jean directed a joint exercise session for the seniors and children in the home living room, this was followed by shared drawing, coloring and a sing along. The visit proved to be such a pleasure for old and young alike that subsequent trips were made by all three of Aneita's classes.

The residents enjoy and look forward to the children's visits and the children respond with warmth and openness. They have been taught that Gibson Manor is a home, not a hospital. It is a place where people live like any other home.



Photo courtesy of the Gibson City Courier

Residents who may have previously envisioned groups of 20-25 three and four year olds as noisy and disruptive have found the children to be active but well behaved. They now delight in and eagerly anticipate visits from Busy Hands Nursery.

Societal changes have contributed to fewer contacts between the very young and the elderly. Nursing home visits by children are generally limited to the Christmas holiday season. They come in bus loads to sing carols or deliver packages, and for some residents, this once a year inundation is the only contact they have with children of any age. Though these yearly visits are appreciated, they offer little opportunity for the development of one on one relationships.

The Busy Hands program has developed into a positive ongoing interaction between the young and old. The youngsters have learned that growing old is a natural progression not to be feared, while the residents have become reconnected with the

present and future of their community. Jean Ping said, "The residents are the community's link to its past and the children are the key to its future." The friendly visit spans the generations to create a sense of continuity for both.

The students at Busy Hands Nursery School are entering their second year as friendly visitors. Parent volunteers are working on transportation schedules and returning four-year olds are asking Aneita when they can return to Gibson Manor. A Cub Scout and Brownie troop now hold their den meetings at the Home on alternate weeks and the Migrant Council Day Care Center made visits over the summer.

A single act of kindness has evolved into a full scale program—one of the many affiliated with the Department on Aging. If you would like to work with the elderly, please contact your Area Agency on Aging about volunteer programs in your vicinity. □

AREA AGENCIES ON AGENCY DIRECTORY

Area 1

Northwestern Illinois Area Agency on Aging
Janet B. Ellis, Executive Director
4223 East State Street, Eastmoor Building
Rockford, Illinois 61108
815/226-4901

Area 2

Region Two Area Agency on Aging
Charles D. Johnson, Executive Director
Street Address:
Kankakee Community College
River Road, West Campus - Building 5
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 809
Kankakee, Illinois 60901
815/939-0727

Area 3

Western Illinois Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
Sid Granet, Director
4016 Ninth Street
Rock Island, Illinois 61201
309/793-6800

Area 4

Central Illinois Agency on Aging, Inc.
Barbara M. Miller, Executive Director
3829 North Sheridan Road
Peoria, Illinois 61614
309/686-9390

Area 5

East Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
Phyllis H. Pinkerton, Executive Director
2714 McGraw Drive
Bloomington, Illinois 61701
309/662-9393
Information and Referral Number:
800/322-0484

Area 6

West Central Illinois Area Agency on Aging
Lynn Niewohner, Director
Street Address:
112 North Seventh Street
Quincy, Illinois
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 428
Quincy, Illinois 62306
217/223-7904
Information and Referral Number:
217/224-3535

Area 7

Project LIFE Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
Dorothy S. Kimball, Executive Director
2815 West Washington, Suite 310
Springfield, Illinois 62702
217/787-9234
Information and Referral Number:
800/252-2918

Area 8

Southwestern Illinois Area Agency on Aging
Roosevelt J. Peabody, Executive Director
8787 State Street, Suite 200
East St. Louis, Illinois 62203
618/397-4118

Area 9

Midland Area Agency on Aging
Debbie Kuiken, Executive Director
140 South Locust Street
Centralia, Illinois 62801
618/532-1853
Information and Referral Number:
618/532-1853

Area 10

Southeastern Illinois Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
William Christopher, Director
319-A Market Street
Mt. Carmel, Illinois 62863
618/262-8001
Information and Referral Number:
800/642-8621

Area 11

Egyptian Area Agency on Aging, Inc.
George Everingham, Director
108 South Division Street
Carterville, Illinois 62918
618/985-4011
Information and Referral Number:
800/642-3781

Area 12

Office for Senior Citizens and Handicapped
Ms. Idelle Goode, Director
180 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60601
312/744-4016

Area 13

Suburban Cook County Area Agency on Aging
Jonathan Lavin, Executive Director
400 West Madison, Room 400
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/559-0616

ILLINOIS OFFICE OF VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PURPOSE AND GOALS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
361.8 I29ARX C001 1981/82
Annual report.

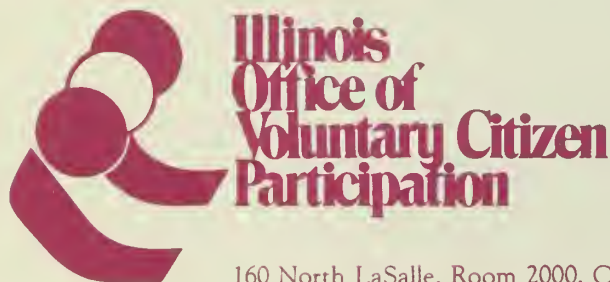


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The I/OVCP:

The Illinois Office of Voluntary Citizen Participation was established by Governor Thompson in May, 1980 in response to concerns expressed by the Illinois volunteer community that no Statewide office existed to promote and coordinate volunteer activities throughout Illinois. With support from ACTION, The Federal Volunteer Agency, and matching funds provided by the State, the I/OVCP was created to increase public awareness and support of volunteer involvement in meeting needs of Illinois citizens; enhance collaboration and communication between government, corporate, and not-for-profit volunteer efforts; coordinate the exchange of information and provision of supportive services to volunteers and volunteer programs in the State of Illinois.

- * MAINTAINS A STATEWIDE RESOURCE CENTER ON VOLUNTARY ACTION, CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS.
- * ARRANGES, UPON REQUEST, TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND FUNDING WORKSHOPS FOR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT ILLINOIS.
- * PUBLISHES PERIODIC BULLETINS ON ISSUES OF CONCERN AND EVENTS OF INTEREST TO THE VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY.
- * PUBLICIZES THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUTSTANDING ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS.



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